

**REMARKS:**

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-19. Claims 1, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18 and 19 are amended herein. Claims 3 and 8 remain cancelled. No new matter is presented. Thus, claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-19 are pending and under consideration. The rejections are traversed below.

**REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102(e):**

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,956,029 (Okada).

Okada converts a picture interface of an application program running on an operating system having a graphical user interface to generate and provide a new picture interface using the same application program. For example, in Okada, a picture drawing event is acquired and the information thereof is transferred to the picture information acquiring section (see, column 4, lines 43-50), and target point picture information is also acquired from stored picture information (see, column 4, line 65 through column 5, line 14). Then, in accordance with the extracted target point picture information, Okada performs conversion by changing an interactive component, such as a button or changing a size of a displayed object (see, column 5, lines 15-17 and 34-39). That is, Okada simply adjusts the display of a user interface within one operating system to accommodate different operation environments or profiles for multiple users using the same application program.

In contrast, the present invention transfers an application between operating systems that provide different platforms such that the application can be transferred from a first operating system providing one platform to a second operating system providing another platform.

Independent claims 1, 6, 11 and 18 as amended recite that the present invention includes, "displaying a menu status using GUI definition file for the application in said original operating system environment" and "creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment, said original and target operating systems providing different platforms" ("first and second operating system" in claim 18). Further, the "target GUI definition file" (claims 1, 6 and 11) and "another graphical user interface files" (claim 18) is used to display the menu in the target operating system environment for "enabling transfer of the application" from the original or first operating system environment to the target or second operating system environment" (see, claims 1, 6, 11 and 18).

Independent claims 12 and 15 as amended recite, an application transfer method and system including “rewriting a GUI information of a GUI definition file for the application of said original operating system environment to a GUI information of a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment...” and “replacing a portion of an interface layer of the application in said original operating system environment that is dependent on an original operating system with a portion of an interface layer of the application in said target operating system environment that is dependent on a target operating system”, thereby “transferring the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment”.

Further, independent claims 12 and 15 as amended recite that the transfer is executed between “original and target operating system environments providing different platforms” (“a first platform and a second platform” in claim 15).

Okada does not teach or suggest, “creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment, said original and target operating systems providing different platforms” such that the “target GUI definition file is used to display the menu in said target operating system environment by using the target GUI definition file” for “enabling transfer of the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment”, as recited in independent claims 1, 6, 11 and 18.

Okada does not teach or suggest an application transfer system and method for transferring an application program from one operating system to another where the operating system environments provide “different platforms”, as recited in claims 12 and 15.

It is submitted that the independent claims 1, 6, 11, 12, 15 and 18 are patentable over Okada.

For at least the above-mentioned reasons, claims depending from independent claims 1, 6, 11, 12 and 15 are patentably distinguishable over Okada. The dependent claims are also independently patentable. For example, as recited in claim 4, the present invention includes, “sequentially searching from a parent window to a sub-window of said menu and fetching a position and a size of each window in said displayed status”, where “creating the target GUI definition file comprises outputting said fetched position and size of each window and creating the target GUI definition file”.

Okada does not teach or suggest transferring an application from one operating system

environment to another including, “sequentially searching from a parent window to a sub-window of said menu and fetching a position and a size of each window in said displayed status”, where “creating the target GUI definition file comprises outputting said fetched position and size of each window and creating the target GUI definition file”, as recited in claim 4.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

**REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):**

Claims 5, 10 and 12-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over various combinations of the following: Okada, Applicant’s Admitted Prior Art (APA), JP 07-073011 (Hiromichi) and “Performance of Windows NT Porting Environments” (Blanton).

The arguments presented above with respect to claim 1 and 6 are incorporated herein to address the rejection of claims 5 and 10, which respectively depend from independent claims 1 and 6.

The Examiner combines the discussion on pages 1-3 of the present application regarding portability of an application program between operating systems that provide different platforms with Hiromichi. However, the Hiromichi graphic plotter changes a drawing data display module when a drawing environment of software/hardware is changed by distinguishing drawing data into software/hardware dependent and independent parts (see, Abstract and paragraph 9).

Further, Blanton is directed to porting UNIX applications to Windows NT by providing necessary UNIX system calls to allow execution of the ported applications on Windows NT, and the APA simply discusses an existing need for efficient mechanisms to transfer application programs between operating systems.

Okada, APA, Hiromichi and Blanton, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest transferring an application from one operating system environment to another that provides “different platforms” by “displaying a menu status” using files of an application in one operating system and adding the files to a created GUI information for another operating system (claims 18 and 19) and “rewriting a GUI information of a GUI definition file for the application” of said original operating system environment to a GUI information of a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment” (claims 12 and 15).

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

**CONCLUSION:**

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

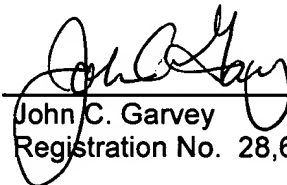
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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